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PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Transactions of Service, month of January, 1907.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferrer-Torres reports, February 1, as follows:

Month of January, 1907.

Vessels inspected.....	19
Vessels in quarantine.....	8
Bills of health issued.....	28
Passengers inspected:	
Incoming.....	65
In transit.....	455
Crews inspected.....	862
Immigrants inspected.....	28
Rejections.....	2
Passengers detained in quarantine.....	4

TURKEY.

Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, January 24 and 31, 1907.]

EGYPT.—On request of the quarantine administration the minister of the interior has ordered the following measures to be applied to the return of the present pilgrimage:

To prevent the clandestine return of pilgrims who may endeavor to avoid quarantine measures the coast guard is directed to exercise the greatest vigilance with regard to surveillance of the coast in the vicinity of Suez, and in particular from Suez to Adabieh and Zarafana, of the African shores of the Red Sea, especially Suakim and Kosseir and the environs of those cities, and of the shores of the Suez Canal.

A cordon shall surround the encampment at Tor.

MOROCCO.—January 7. The lazaretto of Mogador shall be open on February 25, for the reception of Moroccan pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz. These pilgrims shall, after leaving Tor, undergo a second quarantine at the lazaretto of Matifou before going to Tangier or Mogador.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.—January 23. The pilgrimage of the Hedjaz is declared unclean. Russian pilgrims, after quarantine at Tor, shall pass directly through the straits to Russia. They may revictual in quarantine at Port Said, Beirut, Clazomenes, and Carak. In case of cholera occurring on board after leaving Tor, pilgrim vessels shall undergo quarantine at Clazomenes, and shall then pass the straits in quarantine. Pilgrim vessels destined for Mediterranean ports of the Ottoman Empire shall, after quarantine at Tor, undergo a supplementary quarantine of five days at Clazomenes, Beirut, or Tripoli in Africa, if cholera or plague shall have occurred among the pilgrims at Tor; otherwise the quarantine shall be reduced to three days. If after leaving Tor cholera or plague shall have occurred on board, pilgrim vessels shall submit to ten days' quarantine. Pilgrim vessels destined for Yemen or Bassorah shall remain ten days in quarantine at Camaran. The requirement of five days' detention and disinfection of vessels leaving the littoral of the Hedjaz without carrying pilgrims remains in force.

Special measures with regard to departures from Djeddah.

I. All arrivals from Djeddah for any destination on the Ottoman coast of the Red Sea shall be subject to five days' quarantine at Abou Saad. Persons and merchandise leaving Djeddah for the interior shall undergo similar observation at some designated station.

II. All pilgrims returning from Mecca shall be subject before entering Djeddah to medical visit. Any person attacked with plague shall be held there at the lazaretto.

III. Second medical visit shall be made to pilgrims before embarkation. Suspect or verified cases shall be held and isolated.

IV. The same measures shall be carried out at the gate of Mecca and at Arafat and Mouna.

V. Pilgrims shall leave Mecca by caravan. The second caravan shall not leave until the first has started.

VI. The caravan leaving Mecca shall stop outside the walls of Djeddah, where it shall be subject to the first medical visit.

VII. A supplementary sanitary personnel from Camaran shall join that of Djeddah.

VIII. Sanitation of the streets and houses shall be seriously undertaken. Destruction of rats and house disinfection are insisted on.

Plague at Djeddah.

The following is from a report of the delegate of the quarantine council at Egypt to the Hedjaz under date of January 13:

Measures have not been taken to combat the plague outbreak at Djeddah. The crowd is immense and the sanitary conditions are defective. Plague cases are not reported before death and plague patients are not isolated. At the entrance to Mecca only medical visit is made.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Aires*.—Month of August, 1906. Estimated population, 1,051,490. Total number of deaths 1,558, including diphtheria 14, enteric fever 12, measles 10, scarlet fever 3, smallpox 47, whooping cough 4, and 185 from tuberculosis. Month of September, 1906. Total number of deaths 1,514, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 13, measles 9, leprosy 1, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 16, whooping cough 6, and 199 from tuberculosis. Month of October, 1906. Total number of deaths 1,628, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 17, measles 13, leprosy 3, scarlet fever 13, smallpox 8, whooping cough 10, and 189 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—New Castle*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 51,250. Total number of deaths, 57, including 5 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—State of São Paulo, including the cities of *São Paulo*, *Santos*, and *Campinas*.—Week ended January 6, 1907. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 172, including whooping cough 1, enteric fever 3, measles 1, leprosy 1, and 17 from tuberculosis. Week ended January 13, 1907. Total number of deaths, 140, including diphtheria 1, whooping cough 1, enteric fever 1, and 15 from tuberculosis. Week ended January 20, 1907. Total number of deaths, 165, including whooping cough 1, enteric fever 1, measles 1, plague 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.